

Bars New SALT Offer

Ready to Accept Accord
Based on Vladivostok Pact

By Norman Kempster

LONDON, May 10.—At the Carter administration make another offer until arms control specialists, the Vladivostok formula is an acceptable foundation for the agreement on other elements as well. He to be more specific.

The Russians rejected both proposals. They said that the comprehensive option was one-sided, while the fall-back position was unacceptable because it did nothing to control Cruise missiles, a weapon on which the United States is believed to hold a five-year technological lead.

The Russians countered by renewing a proposal that Mr. Ford had rejected last year for the Vladivostok ceilings combined with restrictions on Cruise missile development. The Carter administration contends that the Soviet plan is unacceptable because it would nullify the U.S. advantage on Cruise missiles while providing nothing to this country in return.

Mr. Warnke said that he assumes the two sides can reach a final agreement that would be "some sort of synthesis" of the three positions.

Outgoing Conference
He said that he does not consider the Oct. 3 expiration date of the present pact to be a deadline which must be met, since the 1973 agreement could be extended if both sides agreed. But he warned that unless some understanding is reached relatively soon, "technological innovations will tend to outpace" the negotiations.

One such technological innovation is the U.S. plan to begin in October to replace the warheads on its Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles with a much more accurate version known as the Mark 12-A. Arms control advocates say the Mark 12-A would be capable of hitting Soviet missiles out of their silos and would, therefore, add a new dimension to the arms race.

"It would expect that we would be able to get some sort of arms control agreement in time to prevent the installation of the new warhead from messing things up," Mr. Warnke said. The Mark 12-A "is the sort of development that obviously does not help stabilize the strategic balance, but it is the sort of development that is unavoidable absent an agreement," he said.

Over by DC-10.
Hurt Only Lightly
ANGELES, May 10 (UPI).—A Saphiraboot, 25, a crewman at the International Airport here, was run over by a DC-10 airliner—and emerged with only minor injuries.

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WAITING TO GET OUT—American women prisoners in Mexico City jail stage "Mother's Day" protest over alleged foot-dragging by Washington in approving prisoner exchange treaty with Mexico. Photo, taken by inmate, was smuggled out.

Horse Census
Has 15 Riders

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—A bill that would authorize spending more than \$3 million in tax money for a horse census has the endorsement of 15 U.S. congressmen and probably will be the subject of public hearings this summer.

Rep. John Breckinridge, D-Ky., says 14 other House members have joined him in sponsoring his horse-counting bill.

In remarks printed in the Congressional Record, Rep. Breckinridge said horse equipment makers, horse owners and racetrack interests "cry out for accurate horse data."

"The time has come to move forward and pass the Horse Census Bill of 1977," he said.

House Panel Told by Experts
Of Unneeded Hysterectomies

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Hysterectomies have passed from being a common medical operation to a common procedure for financial motives, two leading medical professors told a House Commerce subcommittee yesterday.

Only a "tiny percentage" are necessary, an American Medical Association spokesman said at a hearing at which some Democratic congressmen shouted that the AMA is indifferent to needless deaths caused by such operations.

No one disputed the fact that the number of hysterectomies—operations to remove the womb—rose by what Dr. Kenneth Ryan of Harvard University called a "staggering" 25 per cent between 1970 and 1975.

According to latest National Center for Health Statistics figures, 725,000 hysterectomies were performed in 1975, compared to 685,000 tonsilectomies and 319,000 appendectomies, among common operations. Hysterectomies were outnumbered only by the 1,070,000 diastomies and curettings, mainly for abortion, among all surgery.

Attacks on Young
Decried by Black
Unit in Congress

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—The Congressional Black Caucus, after meeting yesterday with UN Ambassador Andrew Young, accused Mr. Young's detractors of engaging in "scurrilous attacks" and "Red-baiting."

"As a result of this meeting, every member of the caucus is fully prepared to support Ambassador Young and to condemn all those who, in my opinion, represent right-wing thinking and who are mounting scurrilous and unnecessary attacks on the ambassador," said Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., the caucus chairman.

In its formal statement, the caucus said: "All decent Americans must speak out against the scurrilous attacks on members of the ambassador's staff on the floor of Congress. The attempt to Red-bait leading national figures is a shocking reminder that we have not fully escaped the mentality that plagued the country in the 1950s."

Hanafi Muslims
Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Twelve Hanafi Muslims pleaded not guilty today to murder charges that grew out of the 38-hour take-over in March of three buildings here. The alleged murder involved the death of a newsman.

The 12, including Hanafi leader Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khealis, will stand trial on the charges on May 31. Superior Court Judge Nicholas Nunzio said. A prosecutor said that the trial could last two months.

At the orderly arraignment, the 12 also pleaded not guilty to charges of armed kidnapping, assault with intent to kill and conspiracy. The charges were handed down last week by a federal grand jury. Of the 22 counts, 29 carry maximum sentences of life in prison.

Ouster Is Urged
Of Gen. Brown

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Eighteen congressmen today urged President Carter to seek the resignation of outgoing Gen. George Brown as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Time and again, General Brown has displayed a lack of discretion, a disregard for the basic rights of Americans and a virulent anti-Semitic prejudice," the congressmen said in a letter to Mr. Carter.

"Clearly, he is not fit to continue in his position of great power and trust," they said.

Three French Unions
Call Strike May 24

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—France's three major labor unions today called on their members to take part in a nationwide 24-hour strike May 24 to protest the government's economic policies.

The unions are the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, the Democratic Labor Confederation and the National Education Federation. A fourth union, Workers Force, also called for a 24-hour strike but did not say whether it will coincide with the strike by the others.

UN's Protocol Chief

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has announced the appointment of Ambassador Pedro de Churruarín of Spain as the new chief of protocol at the UN. He succeeds Turkey's Sinan Korle, who retired Dec. 31.

Factor in London Summit Success
Carter A-Power Stand Held Eased

By Hobart Rowen

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Early in his administration President Carter gave up his effort to get "instant termination" of West Germany's \$5-billion nuclear power deal with Brazil, a high U.S. official said yesterday.

The decision was reached after Mr. Carter's first two weeks in office, the official said. "No one now expects the Germans to back down," he added.

Another official said that the dispute over the West German-Brazilian deal had "pretty well played itself out" before the economic summit meeting that ended here Sunday night. As the conference, both officials said, Mr. Carter had merely sought, successfully, to start a study that might lead to international control of such facilities.

The administration now hopes that the West German-Brazilian facility "can be diverted to an international framework" in accordance with some future plan that might come out of the study.

The West German-Brazilian deal appears to be recognized as a fait accompli. One official pointed out that it "is a protracted long-term plan over a number of years," and that it could be subject to whatever international controls might arise out of the summit agreement.

Tension's Spread
The U.S. opposition to the deal had raised difficult problems with Brazil and added to a tension with West Germany that also spread to economic issues.

Meanwhile, it was clear from interviews yesterday with Americans and Europeans not only that Mr. Carter got along well at his first meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, but that the two-day summit conference here was something of a personal triumph for the U.S. chief executive.

"They [the other leaders] took his measure, and they were impressed," an official said. "It was very visible." European doubts about Mr. Carter, earlier considered a question mark against a more predictable Gerald Ford, seem to have been resolved.

U.S.-German tensions deepened early this year when the Bonn government was pressured during Vice-President Mondale's post-inaugural trip to boost its economic growth rate. A high U.S. official said yesterday that this effort by some sub-cabinet officers might be excused as an attempt to "dramatize" the need for economic growth in the industrial nations.

"But if it was expected that governments would change their goals as a result of the pressure, it was a mistake," he added. "It

should have been ended a long time ago."

The flap over nuclear energy arose when Mr. Carter took issue with Bonn's 1975 contract to supply Brazil with eight nuclear power stations, as well as technology for fuel reprocessing and uranium enrichment.

Potential Arms Use
These processes could yield material for atomic bombs unless tightly controlled.

But in Europe, which depends more and more on substitute sources for fossil fuels, the U.S. position has been viewed as self-serving, because the United States is one of the major sources of highly enriched uranium.

The seven-nation summit produced an amicable if still vague agreement on nuclear energy under which the problem will be the subject of a two-month study to establish guidelines.

There was no mention in the final declaration of the U.S.-German dispute over the Brazilian deal, but the U.S. official said yesterday that Mr. Carter never had intended to force the West Germans to back off.

"He wanted the other countries to understand why there had been such a fuss about the German nuclear deal, and why he was taking certain positions on reprocessing and on enriched uranium and all of those things," the official declared.

Mr. Carter convinced the other leaders that the U.S. position "was not designed to keep a technological advantage for the United States" and that he wanted to work with them in solving the problem, the aide said.

The Europeans responded that without adequate coal and other

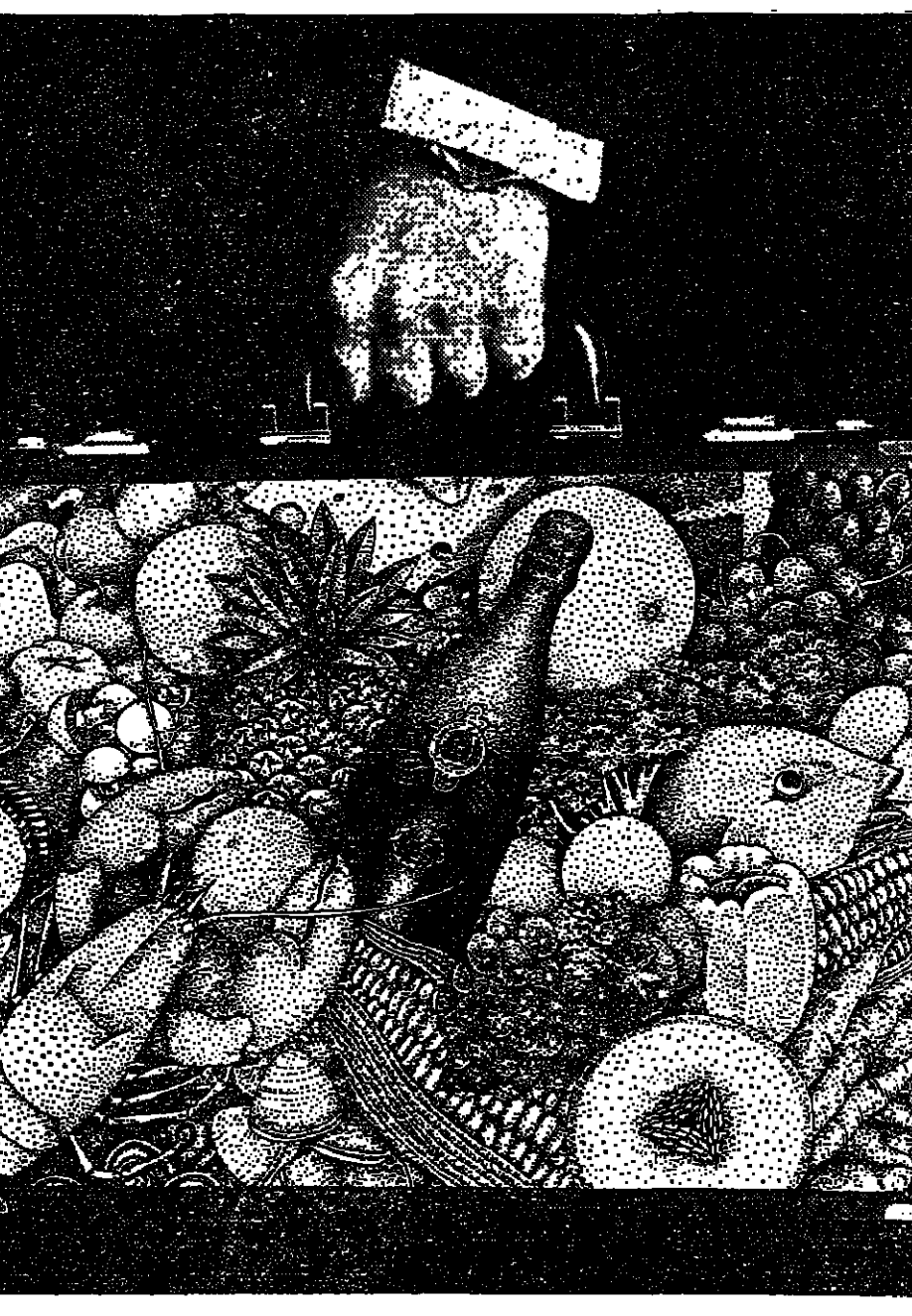
U.S. and Panama
Resume Talks

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Both sides say there was "a positive beginning" to new U.S.-Panamanian talks that could eventually lead to the United States turning over control of the Canal Zone to Panama.

Against a background of heightened controversy over the canal, and harsh criticism of the United States by the head of the Panamanian government, representatives of the two countries yesterday began their new effort to come up with a treaty.

Adding an air of urgency to the talks, which resumed after a 2 1/2-month recess, was a weekend press conference in which the Panamanian head of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos, threatened to retaliate against the United States unless a treaty was negotiated.

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Obituaries

James Jones, 55, Author of Best Sellers

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., May 10 (UPI)—James Jones, 55, author of "From Here to Eternity" and other best-selling novels, died last night in a Southampton hospital where he had been a heart patient since May 1. Before that date he had been recuperating at home after being hospitalized in January.

"I write about war," James Jones said in his middle years, "because it's the only matter I've ever had."

The author, who boxed as a welterweight in the Army and in Golden Gloves tournaments, reached the top of the postwar literary scene with the publication of "From Here to Eternity" in 1951. One of its memorable characters, Prewitt, used his fists to rise above the ordinary in non-descript uniform.

"From Here to Eternity" won the National Book Award for fiction.

His first novel is usually ranked with the handful of World War II books that, in the current phrase, told it like it was. A mistaken belief exists that it was a "war" novel when, in fact, it was a prewar novel.

The great strength of "From Here to Eternity" was that it revealed what life was like in the "regulars," the Army that existed at the end of the Depression as a refuge for the jobless, the misfits and the adventurers, commanded by officers waiting to be promoted quickly in the next war. The novel ended with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

It was an Army that James Jones knew firsthand. Born the son of a dentist in Robinson, Ill., he finished his education with high school and enlisted in the Army. In his military service from 1939 to 1944, he became a sergeant and received a Purple Heart.

Not long after joining the Army, which he later said he disliked but which provided him with continuing material for books, he read Thomas Wolfe's "Look Homeward, Angel."

The young man in that novel reminded him of himself and his own small-town background. Mr. Jones began writing in the Army. Making up for his lack of higher education, he studied at the University of Hawaii in 1942 and at New York University in 1946.

Even so, he later said: "I'm not intellectual, I'm no intellectual radical. But I've always been a rebel. A writer should be everything. He should be able to be everybody. I mean there is a good deal of pessimism around. If the world were to be blown up, I mean that I could even enjoy the spectacle—though I wouldn't be able to write about it."

Following his war service he worked on his first novel, in Illinois, after Lowmyer Handy, a housewife, and her husband "adopted" him and encouraged him to write.

In Writers' Colony After the triumph of "From Here to Eternity," Mr. Jones lived in a writers' colony that Mr. Handy founded and that he helped to support. Then he moved into an \$85,000 four-room bachelor house in Marshall, Ill., filled with a collection of rifles, pistols, French-made toy soldiers, Bowie knives, Meissen figurines and several dozen chess sets.

His second novel, "Some Came Running," was published in 1956. It was 800,000 words longer than the 861-page "From Here to Eternity." Mr. Jones told the story of nine people in a small Illinois town who were "running for eternity." The contrast between the hard-living Army characters of his first novel and the beer-swilling civilians of the new work failed to please the critics who asserted that the author had taken on a theme beyond his reach.

Mr. Jones continued to write novels with both war backgrounds and contemporary themes. The former appeared to his reading public realistic and authentic;



James Jones

the latter seemed to have been written by another person, according to the critical fraternity. Mr. Jones and his wife, Gloria, moved in 1958 to Paris, where they became part of a new expatriate group of writers. He said: "Paris has become our home. I wouldn't live anywhere else."

But in 1975, Mr. Jones, his wife and their two children moved to Sagaponack, on the eastern end of Long Island. He explained: "It's so beautiful out here. I'm getting older. I've still got a lot to do, and I got the feeling that the only real cultural excitement is happening in the U.S."

By HERBERT MITGANG.

Prof. Harry Johnson

GENEVA, May 10 (Reuters).—Canadian economist Harry Johnson, 53, died in a hospital here Sunday night after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Johnson was a professor at Chicago University and at the Institute of International Studies here in Geneva, spending part of the year in each city.

He was a professor at the London School of Economics before taking up his Geneva appointment in 1974. He had also held university posts in Canada, the United States and elsewhere in Britain, and was president of the Canadian Political Science Association. He is believed to have published more articles in professional journals than any other economist.

Hans Duerrmeier

MUNICH, May 10 (UPI).—Hans Duerrmeier, 77, a publishing and advertising executive, died yesterday after a long illness. He resigned last month as chairman of the Association of Bavarian Newspaper Publishers.

Soviet Bloc Plans to Develop a Plutonium-Fueled Economy

SALZBURG, May 10 (NYT).—The scientific, technical and economic planners of Eastern Europe are convinced that nuclear power plants "contribute to the environmental improvement" and they appear to have no misgivings about the use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel.

These are the conclusions from a paper submitted to the current Salzburg International Conference on Nuclear Power by a group of seven experts from the Soviet Union and allied countries.

The report projects that by the year 2000 "the share of fast breeders in the structure of nuclear power engineering could reach 50 per cent."

Fast-breeder reactors use plutonium, a man-made radioactive element that is also used in nuclear weapons, and they also use uranium to produce both power and new fuel at the same time.

President Carter announced on April 7 that the United States would not use plutonium as a commercial reactor fuel and would suspend a government-financed project to design a breeder reactor for the conversion of uranium into plutonium.

"Plutonium Economy"

The President also expressed the hope that nations which did not have plants to extract plutonium from spent uranium fuel elements would not build them. The U.S. opposition to what has been described as a future "plutonium economy" is based on concern that commercial use of plutonium would lead to the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union already has a plutonium-fueled nuclear power plant in operation near the Caspian Sea.

The Soviet-bloc paper left no doubt that Moscow was determined

to proceed toward a "plutonium" technology.

The report noted that breeder reactors produce more fuel than they consume and stretch uranium supplies. "One of the most effective means of solving the fuel problem of nuclear power engineering is through wide-scale utilization of fast breeders," the report said.

It said that the Soviet bloc's present standard nuclear reactor, which uses water as a coolant and moderator, would eventually "be replaced by fast breeders."

The East-bloc paper said radiation was not a hazard. "Even now the actual data indicate a high degree of nuclear power plants' safety, their favorable impact on environmental purity," the report asserted.

It is "Proved" It stated: "There has been no increase in the levels of radioactivity observed either in the

immediate environment of nuclear facilities or in general. It is particularly by the monitoring of radiations carried out by the member states in the basins of the River, Black and Bal referring to member Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Soviet-bloc organization.

The Soviet-bloc paper stated that the disposal of nuclear waste was a problem. It said: "It is concluded from the research conducted in connection with the burial of waste of all kinds in formations that the foundations for subterranean are now being laid."

For the future, the envisaged clusters of concentrated installations, "nuclear parks."

Report Bids Canada Ban Gas Pipeline

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, May 10 (NYT).—A report commissioned by the Canadian government recommended yesterday a ban on any pipeline from Alaska across the northern Yukon and urged that no natural-gas pipeline be built through the Mackenzie Valley of the Northwest Territories for at least 10 years.

The 240-page report was prepared by Justice Thomas Berger of the British Columbia Supreme Court, after 21 months of hearings.

It found an alternative proposal to bring the Alaskan gas through Canada by way of the southern Yukon more acceptable, but Justice Berger refused to endorse the undertaking without similar exhaustive investigation. He conceded that a pipeline to the Canadian gas reserves in the Arctic with an eventual export pipeline for oil is "inevitable."

Effect of Changes

He insisted, however, that these projects should be delayed until the native Indian, Eskimo and métis people in the area become better equipped to cope with the social and environmental changes that would follow the projects.

To lessen the effect of the pipelines on the indigenous people, Justice Berger proposed new wildlife reserves and systematic fostering of native enterprise through modernizing the still primitive methods of hunting, fishing and trapping, and principal occupations.

Indicating the importance attached to the report by Canadians, the entire first printing of 16,000 illustrated copies, costing \$5 apiece, has already sold out, making it an instant "best seller" by Canadian standards.

Basic Document

The work, and a second volume on legal and technical factors to be completed in the summer, is sure to be the basic document for a concerted popular drive in opposition to the pipelines by environmentalists, nationalists and the native peoples of the north. The route given qualified support by Justice Berger, known as the Alcan Project, is one of two favored by the U.S. Federal Power Commission in a report to President Carter last week. The other was the Northern Yukon Crossing, an \$8.5-billion plan of the Alaskan Pipeline Co. that has been condemned by the report.

The PPC recommended that a third route backed by the El Paso Natural Gas Co. for a line entirely within Alaska to Valdez, where the gas would be liquefied for shipment by tanker, be adopted if the preferred routes through Canada fail through.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has promised a decision on a route by Sept. 1, the date set by Congress for a choice of pipelines by President Carter. The next step toward a decision in Ottawa will be the recommendation due in July from the National Energy Board, the Canadian counterpart of the PPC.

Benn Goes to Moscow LONDON, May 10 (AP).—British Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn flew to Moscow today for two days of meetings on energy.

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Firms Would Pay \$69 Billion More In 1980 If French Left Wins Vote

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—French companies will have to pay an extra \$69 billion in 1980, multinational activity will be curbed severely and other firms will be nationalized if the Communist-Socialist alliance wins next year's legislative elections, according to an economic program outlined today by the French Communist party newspaper, L'Humanité.

Latest polls show that 56 per cent of the French electorate will vote for the combined left in next March's elections, following substantial Communist-Socialist gains in nationwide municipal elections two months ago.

The Communist program calls for "an immediate and substantial" increase in workers' wages, social charges, family allowances and old age pensions, as well as price freezes, foreign exchange controls, higher corporate taxes, reorientation of investments and production, and a return to balanced trade and full employment.

Under the program, the country's overall wage bill, excluding social charges, will increase by \$39 billion in 1980 compared with this year. Together with social charges, the bill will increase by \$69 billion, of which \$51 billion is to be borne by large corporations.

The companies will also have to pay an extra \$8 billion in taxes and increase their investments by \$6.6 billion, while \$3.2 billion more will be spent by small private companies.

The program calls for using industry's full capacity and orienting "its entire production away from monopolistic profits" by promoting technological innovations, increasing savings in materials and cutting imports.

The program also calls for a series of nationalizations involving major industrial groups, private banks and financial institutions and insurance companies. It does not explain how it plans to compensate shareholders.

Paisley Held Briefly in Ulster After Ouster From Barricade

BELFAST, May 10 (UPI).—A police guard today removed the Ulster strike leaders, the Rev. Ian Paisley and Ernest Baird, from a barricade that had sealed off the market town of Ballymena for two days.

The police escorted Mr. Paisley and Mr. Baird, and several other members of the militant Protestant United Union Action Council that called a general strike last week, through a crowd of cheering protesters who jeered at police and banged on the sides of police vans.

The two leaders were released later along with the others. The police said they might be charged with obstruction.

The minister returned to Ballymena and told a small crowd, "The strike goes on."

Northern Ireland Chief Constable Kenneth Newman warned that the blockade at Ballymena would be removed by the police if the strikers did not do it themselves.

"The police cannot and will not surrender any town into the control of lawbreakers," Mr. Newman said. Mr. Paisley and 200 strike supporters drove farm tractors "into Ballymena yesterday to barricade major roads."

Workers were unable to leave the besieged town to travel to a nearby industrial complex, and bread, milk and mail deliveries were halted for two days.

Mr. Paisley met with police early today and said he was warned that he would be arrested on charges of obstruction if the barricades were not removed.

He and his Action Council called the strike to try to force the British to hand over power to Protestants.

About 45 policemen have been injured in clashes with strike supporters—22 of them in clashes yesterday.

At a rally in Portadown two senior officers were badly mauled by strikers who yelled "Smash his head in" and "Beat the hell out of him." One was hit with bottles and rocks. The other was injured when a youth smashed a brick into his chest.

Organized traffic disruption was reported in Lurgan and Portadown and minor clashes between police and militants in Protestant Belfast neighborhoods.

But business was reported normal in the city center, with most stores open and manned at normal levels—backing up claims by government and local industrialists that support for the strike is fading fast.

A 46-year-old Belfast bus driver was shot dead by a single gunman one mile north of the city center on the Crumlin Road. The name of the driver, who had four children, was not released.

In another incident, a bomb placed in a nonstriking automobile exploded in a north Belfast gasoline station, killing a man and injuring at least 12 other persons.

U.S. Gives Pledge Against Secret Vietnamese Deal

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—The chief negotiator in talks with Vietnam promised Congress yesterday there would be no secret deals and no discussion of aid to that nation without U.S. congressional involvement.

"I hope it will be understood by the Vietnamese and the members of Congress that we really mean what we say," said Richard Holbrooke, the assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs.

Mr. Holbrooke also said he favored making public a 1973 letter in which President Richard Nixon offered North Vietnam \$3.2 billion in postwar aid. Emphasizing that the United States does not feel obliged to grant that aid, Mr. Holbrooke described the letter as an outdated historical curiosity "that keeps arising and complicating the discussion."

Mr. Holbrooke said his recent talks with Vietnamese officials in Paris were conducted with congressional prohibitions of postwar aid to Vietnam in mind. The House voted Friday to forbid any money in the State Department appropriations bill to be spent for aid to Vietnam.

N.H. Protes Assault Cond In 5 Armories

CONCORD, N.H., May 10 (UPI).—About half of the anti-power demonstrators last week are free on a federal judge's order.

Three demonstrators yesterday before U.S. Judge Hugh Bowden, that the armories were full, extremely crowded in privacy. They were among 1,414 persons after a May 1 national construction site of the nuclear power plant.

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Observers Say Djibouti Has Proper Election

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, May 10 (UPI).—United Arab League observers said Sunday's referendum in this French territory was a success.

The ballot showed overwhelming victory for the pro-French "LAP" leaders backed the and the parallel 66-member constituent assembly.

Official reports said of the 103,000 registered voters, 91,000 cast ballots, but the 11,000 African territory last October on the 75,621 votes.

Of these, 75,621 votes were set for the referendum for the assembly of the 103,000 registered voters.

The referendum was a defeat of pro-Ethiopian political leaders, voters heeded their blank ballots to show to what they claim French support for issue.

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The Hilton is located a short distance from the Kurfurstendamm, it is a great business as well as a great social centre—a famous landmark offering a truly international atmosphere and prize-winning cuisine.

مكتبة من الكتب

The Costly French-British Campaign for U.S. Admission of Concorde

Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI)—Lobbying, legal and public relations effort by French and British interests, costing an estimated \$4 million and aimed at approval of landings at the United States, is in its climactic stage.

The nation's most powerful firms and public relations companies, including former Cabinet secretaries, are now former congressional close friends of power—ans are involved in

them are ex-Sen. Goodell of New York, ex-Mayor Richard J. Daley of New York City and ex-Secretary of Defense William Rogers and William French, one-time advisor of the Environmental Protection Agency. A combination of records on the Justice Department, by interviews with participants on both sides of the Concorde dispute, indicates the lobbying and public relations effort has been at scores of officials, from a minor functionary in the White House during Ford's presidency and back to a key member of campaign staff and members of Congress.

Notables Cited

Concorde lobby takes credit for averting any Congressional and State Department effort to ban the plane and for winning the Ford administration's approval of landings in the States.

As to the Concorde, the only significant sign of the pro-SST bloc was the refusal by the Port of New York and New Jersey to allow landings in New York City. A decision to allow landings in New York City was made within a week or

the firm said in a confidential letter of agreement to the plane's French manufacturer, "to neutralize hostile groups and enlist the support of natural allies."

Opponents of the Concorde,

predominantly neighborhood and environmental groups that are concerned with noise and pollution, have successfully enlisted the support of most politicians in the New York area. They also

have received most of the publicity surrounding the controversy. The critical battles, however, are not being fought with posters and bullhorns but with legal

briefs, detailed analyses butressing arguments and a continuing barrage of telephone calls and personal visits to decision-making officials.

The key members of the Concorde lobbying, public-relations and legal team are not reluctant to take credit for their successes.

Former Sen. Goodell, now a Washington-based attorney who represents the French in Concorde matters, cites eight lawsuits involving the Concorde and says: "We've won every one so far." His firm received more than \$180,000 in legal fees for Concorde work from late 1975 to last November.

Lloyd Preslar, another key lobbyist, says that when he read the decision by former Transportation Secretary William Coleman allowing test landings by the Concorde, "I felt at times like I was reading myself."

Mr. Preslar is the Concorde project leader for the Washington firm of DGA International, which is coordinating the lobbying and research effort for the French.

While France has spent lavishly for public relations, lobbying and legal aid, the British have taken a different approach in efforts to keep the joint \$3-billion Concorde project alive—utilizing diplomats and in-house experts from their embassy, consulate and commercial enterprises.

The Concorde is already landing at Dulles National Airport in Virginia on a trial basis, but similar landings at Kennedy here in New York have been held up by the Port Authority, the regional body that also owns and operates La Guardia and Newark Airports.

Day-to-Day Work

While the Concorde owners' campaign has featured the activities of such well-known political figures as Mr. Goodell and Mr. Amelio, the major day-to-day work is being done by a cadre of attorneys and public-relations men whose names are less familiar to the public.

John Reilly, for example, is a Washington attorney who since the 1960s has been close friend of Gov. Hugh Carey of New York. Mr. Reilly, a former member of the Federal Trade Commission, is being paid \$80 an hour, plus expenses, to represent the French government in the Concorde dispute. Gov. Carey's press secretary said that Mr. Reilly had twice visited the governor to discuss Concorde matters. Mr. Carey, nevertheless, remains opposed to landings in New York.

Another Concorde lobbyist is William Reynolds, a public-relations man and lobbyist from Oklahoma City who became well known in Washington as an aide to the late Sen. Robert Kerr—a

powerful figure in the Senate for many years.

Mr. Reynolds was paid almost \$14,000 for six months' work on the Concorde, contacting 23 senators and representatives, including House Speaker Carl Albert, former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, now a Democratic senator from Minnesota, and Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss.

Another lesser-known but influential lobbyist for the Concorde is Donald Agger, a former assistant secretary of transportation. Mr. Agger is president of DGA International, which has been paid an estimated \$2 million for its efforts on behalf of the Concorde.

Former Sen. Goodell is board chairman of DGA. Another member of the Concorde team is Eugene Rossides, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury—now a partner in the law firm of Rogers & Wells, one of whose senior members is former Secretary of State Rogers. The firm has earned more than \$700,000 since 1975, representing Air France in the dispute.

The Edelman International Corp., the Washington-based subsidiary of Daniel J. Edelman Inc., a large Chicago public-relations firm, has also played a major lobbying role.

John Meek, the subsidiary's president, said he met with Carter campaign assistant Stuart Eizenstat during the 1976 presidential campaign to "present the case for the Concorde." Mr. Eizenstat is now assistant to the President for domestic affairs and policy. In addition, Mr. Meek contacted dozens of senators, representatives and congressional staff members and discussed the Concorde with a Ford White House staff secretary, Karen Nordstrom.

Since mid-1975, Edelman International has received about \$550,000 in fees and expenses for its efforts.

The British are represented by two legal firms—Covington & Burling and Ruckelshaus, Beveridge, Fairbanks & Diamond. One informed estimate of the legal fees paid so far to Covington & Burling is \$100,000.

Socialists Regaining Popularity in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (UPI)—

Popular support for the non-Socialist government has dropped from 50.8 to 46.5 per cent since the three-party coalition won office in last fall's general election.

Support for the Social Democrats, who lost power for the first time in 44 years, has increased from 42.7 to 49 per cent, according to figures published today by the Swedish Institute of Public Opinion Research.



Man who was in chaise longue getting a tan on Sunday, sits in same chair on Monday in Florida, Mass., with the slight difference of six inches of snow.

Associated Press

A Spring Snowstorm Surprises New Englanders

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI)—

A spring snowstorm sent New England road crews scrambling to pull snowplows and sand trucks from storage yesterday and piled more than a foot of snow in some areas, ripping down power lines, snarling traffic and closing schools.

As much as a foot of snow

dusted New York State. Agriculture officials said that the snow actually may have helped the multimillion-dollar fruit industry. But unseasonable cold that accompanied the storm threatened apple crops in Massachusetts.

"At the moment, it's 32 degrees. If it stays above freezing, we are all right," said ap-

ple grower Ed Roberts of Granville, Mass. "If it drops to 21, we are in trouble."

Up to 13 inches of snow spread over New England and similar amounts hit parts of Connecticut and Vermont. Lighter snows drifted over parts of New Jersey. More snow was predicted in some parts of the East Tuesday.

Thais Sentence 18 to Jail for Role in Coup Attempt

BANGKOK, May 10 (Reuters)—

The Thai government tonight announced jail sentences of 5 to 20 years for 18 military officers, policemen and civilians who, it said, collaborated in an abortive coup here March 26.

Two other Thais—a newspaper publisher and a senior army general—were sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment for their role in the plot.

Those sentenced tonight collabor-

ated with the late Gen. Chulalongkornrajavidyalaya, a former deputy commander-in-chief of the army, who was executed April 21 as a

leader of the coup attempt, according to an official announcement broadcast over Radio Thailand.

Like Gen. Chulalongkornrajavidyalaya, the sentences were decreed under an article of the Constitution giving Premier Thanin Kraivichien wide powers of summary punishment in cases affecting national security.

The sentences followed an intensive government investigation. There was no trial.

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Skier Killed in Slide

ZERMATT, Switzerland, May

10 (UPI)—Five West German skiers were swept away today in an avalanche on the Lang Gletscher at 9,300 feet. One of them was killed.

Dissension between the British and the French has illustrated basic differences in both style and substance.

Citing the extensive French lobbying effort, a British official maintained that his country's representatives had been "equally diligent behind the scenes" in making sure that influential Americans know their side of the Concorde story.

Some British accuse the French of "overkill" and of attempting to work too long for a political settlement before taking their case to court.

Some French, on the other hand, are scornful of what they perceive as a meager effort by the British. "Off the record," a French official said, "I don't think British Airways has done a thing."

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A Failure of Democracy

Fortunately, the strike for majority rule seems to have failed in Northern Ireland. Fortunately—because majority rule in Britain's unhappy province does not mean what it might mean in other places. The Protestant majority votes as a bloc and, whenever given the opportunity, has used its power to discriminate against the Catholic minority. The purpose of the failed strike last week was to reestablish this highly peculiar local version of democracy.

The Northern Irish case is a reminder of the conditions essential to democratic self-government. It doesn't work well everywhere. It's a vulnerable enterprise and takes a lot of tending. In India, for example, the British Constitution only produced a loose and tolerant one-party system—until Mrs. Gandhi made it temporarily less tolerant and created an opposition by throwing politicians into jail. In Canada, national democracy is currently jeopardized by the rising quarrel over languages. In Ulster, the menace is the endless guerrilla warfare between two communities whose differences, despite the labels, have very little to do with religion. Both sides have long since embraced terrorism and mutilation as legitimate tactics of politics.

There was a time, some years ago, when it seemed that the British government might work out a compromise. But the enemies have proved too hard and bitter. An experiment in sharing power was destroyed in 1974 by a massive strike organized by some of the Protestants. It was that triumph that last week's effort attempted to repeat. But

the strike's failure still leaves the peace-makers very little to work with.

The repeated collapse of one negotiation after another has been deeply disheartening to the British government and to everyone else who has tried to take a hand. The record is a victory for nothing but the narrowest and least attractive kind of ethnic loyalties—which, in this case, divide people who are of the same race, speak the same language, belong to much the same social class, and have shared the same corner of a small island for hundreds of years.

What can Americans do? Not much—except, of course, refuse contributions to the guns and explosives that keep the bloodshed going. This country's most prominent Irish-American political leaders marked St. Patrick's Day this year by urging an end to American support for the gunmen. Neither side lacks armaments, to the deep misfortune of the whole population.

Nothing seems to be changing greatly. Meanwhile, two silent trends continue. The paramilitary organizations are expanding into common criminality. Gangs of young men increasingly prey on frightened neighborhoods, extorting money for protection and various causes—mainly their own pockets. There is also the steady trickle of emigration. As you might expect, the people who leave tend to be the best educated and the least wedded to crippling traditions. The longer the violence and the political stalemate continue, the more impoverished Northern Ireland becomes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Broadcasting

Congress is considering, somewhat inconsistently, organizational surgery on U.S. international radio stations. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., would remove the Voice of America from the U.S. Information Agency and make it an autonomous station responsible to its own presidentially appointed board. Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., would take the two stations that already report to such a board, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which broadcast to the Soviet Union and East Europe, and bring them one technical step closer to eventual USIA control. The point of the bid to distance VOA from the government is to add credibility. The point of the move to enhance the government's connection to RL/RFE is to add responsibility. In official international broadcasting, that is what most of the old arguments have been about.

In fact, we are not particularly sympathetic to either proposed change. The fact that radio is the principal mass medium for two-thirds of the world's people is reason enough for the United States to run an official station to serve its foreign-policy interests. The VOA's broadcasting credibility is a worthy concern but it is less important than overall policy credibility, which can only be earned by national performance. As for RL and RFE, which function as a sort of surrogate domestic press for au-

diences otherwise dependent on state-controlled information, they have been operating effectively in the public framework set up after their CIA cover was broken five years ago. Even the Kremlin, in an occasional unguarded moment, acknowledges that their former diet of hostile propaganda has "almost disappeared." Why fidget?

In fact, behind the boxes on the government organization charts lies a whole set of difficult "new" international communications issues. The approach of the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1979, the first general discussion of frequency allocations and radio regulations in 20 years, forces upon Washington a need to shape an effective national policy in an increasingly politicized field. Against the American commitment to freedom of information, Communist and Third World states are posing with increasing force their own notion of a "balanced flow." And even as nations become more sensitive to the kinds of information crossing their frontiers (in both directions), technology is making the spread of information easier. Communications satellites, for instance, can now beam television programs around the globe. It is on matters like these that international communications issues should now be focused.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rhymes With Trouble

Let's hear it, but not too loud, for the Territory of the Afars and the Issas—known, mercifully, as Djibouti, after its port. This is the Horn of Africa ministate whose nomadic inhabitants voted Sunday for independence from France. It will shortly become Africa's 49th sovereign state. We realize it's a bit loutish, in this postimperial day, to voice reservations about any colony's arrival at the splendors of nationhood. But this late-blooming state is not going to have an easy time.

Leave aside its desperate poverty. Neighboring Somalia, whose clients (the Issas) will dominate the new government, wants to swallow Djibouti. Neighboring Ethiopia, whose main access to the Red Sea is through its port, fears its arch foe in Somalia will do exactly that. The Saudis and Sudanese and, somewhere in the background, the Americans stand behind Somalia. The Russians and Libyans stand behind the Ethiopians. Djibouti, you would say, rhymes with trouble.

If there is an international sprinkler system to douse this fire in the making, it may be France. The French are performing no mean feat in Africa. They have done just about everything that "imperialists" are supposed to be strung up for: sold arms to South Africa, intervened to keep puppets in power—you name it. But they do not ap-

pear to most Africans as threatening as either great power. They wield their culture deftly. They have shown an attentiveness to development and a constancy in support of old friends, and this has given their friendship value at least to the ruling elites.

In the Territory of the Afars and the Issas, France formerly supported the political groups aligned with Ethiopia. Recently, with Ethiopia in terrible trouble for reasons of its own, the French switched horses and hooked up with the groups aligned with Somalia. Quietly, Paris is leaving a couple thousand French soldiers as protection for the shaky new state.

Djibouti is a long way away. In another day, the United States might have itched to play a central role in arranging the balance of power in its region, Africa's Horn. But the itch has been tamed, or subdued. This represents maturity. A more dominant American presence in the Horn would not assure the stability that is the customary American goal in unsettled Third World places. A more discreet presence may not ensure stability either. But the United States does well to make a diplomatic virtue out of what may be only a political necessity, and to take a seat near the sidelines while others take to the field.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

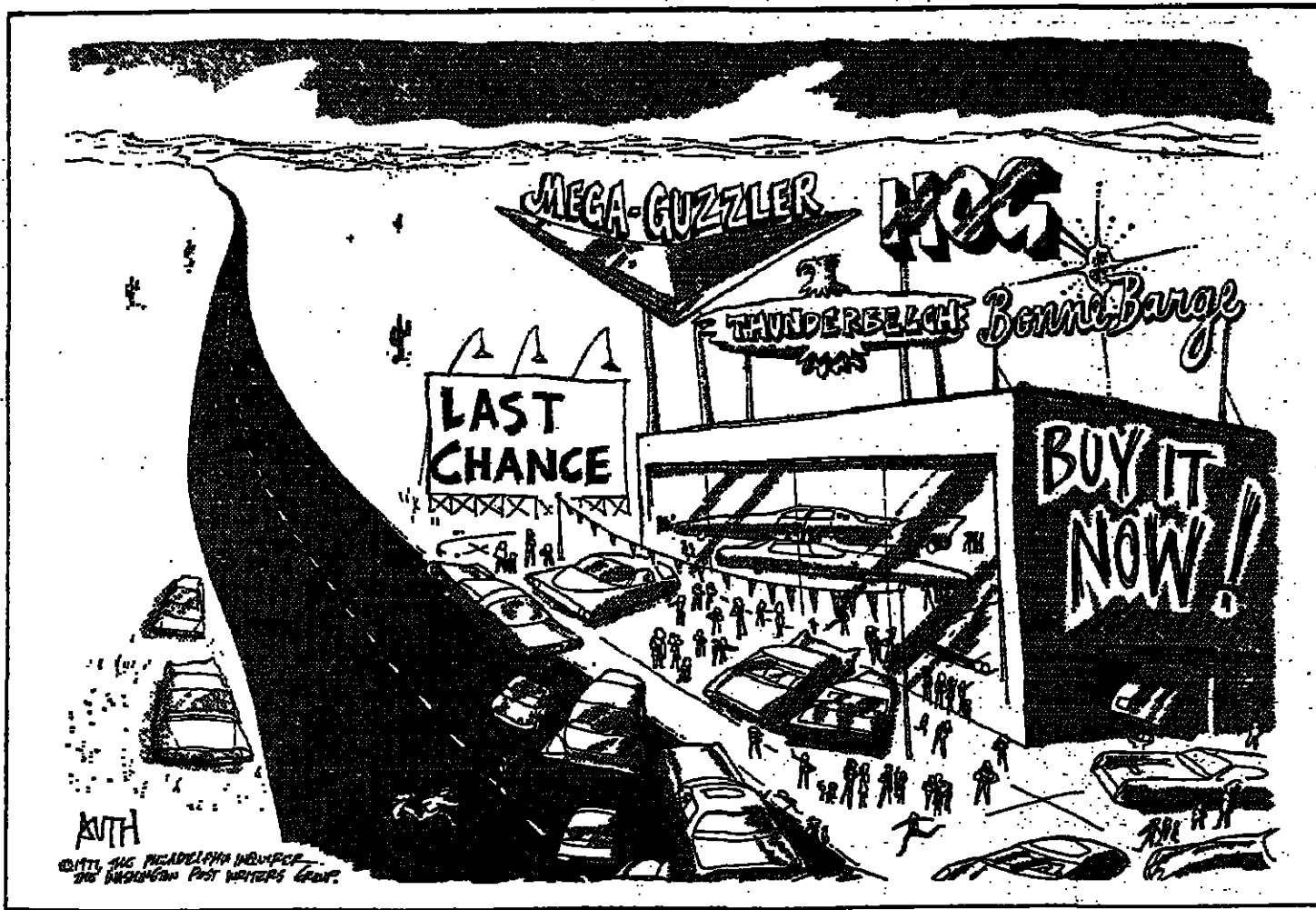
May 11, 1902

PARIS—The Council of Ministers held a special meeting at the Elysee Palace yesterday, under the presidency of M. Loubet, for the purpose of taking measures for the early relief of the surviving inhabitants of Martinique, after the disastrous volcanic eruption two days ago. The Minister of Finance was authorized to advance the sum necessary for prompt and efficient relief and aid.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1927

BOSTON—A review of the Sacco-Vanzetti murder case by an impartial body "in order to dispel the unfortunate impression over the issue of murder and radicalism confused in the former trial" is asked for in a petition signed by 61 professors of law in 12 universities. The petition was received today by Governor Fuller, who already has received petitions for review from other sources.



IRIS FILMS

Adventures of a Neapolitan Braggart

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LIS, May 10 (IHT)—There is a difference of opinion at Lina Wertmüller, the director. In her home and in the United States her large and appreciative audiences; in France they do not, draw, and the reviewers are split.

chief French objection is to be that they are not situated. Perhaps they are out neither were the slapstick of Ben Turpin. Fatty and Charlie, the n director. In her home and in the United States her large and appreciative audiences; in France they do not, draw, and the reviewers are split.

latest, "Pasqualino" (at the me, the Danton and the ut in Italian), is a black comic-strip portrayal of a Neapolitan braggart before, during and World War II, when he s from the ordeal uned—still a jerk.

fé habitué who lives off the s of women who work in shop, he murders the e of one of his seven sifesses the crime and is hed to a psychiatric clinic, restment, he is conscripted he Fascist army sent to y, where he deserts.

ed, he is condemned to a

concentration camp of which a hideous, obese female is in charge. This flabby ogre is a sadist and, to survive, he makes amorous overtures to her.

Has Miss Wertmüller overdrawn the caricature of an ignoble halfwit? Certainly, it is not subtle, but such a subject scarcely calls for a velvet glove. She has been accused of bad taste for her portrayal of the monstrous woman commandant. Yet one remembers the woman warden of Beisen who stood trial for whipping hundreds of prisoners to death. The repulsive creature in the film is neither invented nor exaggerated.

Giuseppe Giannini fits snugly his assignment as the Naples laxybones, arrogant when he has the upper hand and servile in captivity; sly, vain, Sybaritic, surrounded by submissive women until he encounters the camp dragon. The film is one of robust vulgarity, of nightmare images and cynical objectivity. It is not sophisticated, but it has verve and a tonic cruel humor.

"Madame Claude" (at the Marignan, the Gaumont Lumière and the Montparnasse 83) begins rather astonishingly with a French call girl being summoned to the White House to serve the president. Just which administration is this, one wonders. This rather repellent and pointless fantasy then moves to Paris to introduce us to Madame Claude, who solicits girls for

relations with men who hold rank either in international affairs or in the underworld. A sneaky photographer who sports with keeps snapshots of their appointments and is soon in danger of his life, though his predicament leaves one unmoved. It is odd that, though threatened, he inevitably and obediently answers the doorbell without even inquiring who is there and that he crashes an orgy without opposition from its guardians. It is all very senseless, with chases to provide what action there is. Françoise Fabian is the madame and all that can be recommended are the good looks of some of the inmates chez Claude. Just

Jacques, who made the long-lasting "Emanuelle" and directed a singularly skilled movie from "Histoire d'O," has directed. In "L'Ombre des Châteaux" (at the Marignan, the Quintette and the Montparnasse 83), we sink to the subproletarian level to associate with those without permanent employment and social protection, a milieu with a high juvenile delinquency rate.

An adolescent girl is apprehended by the police when digging for treasure in a cemetery and sentenced to confinement in a convent school until she attains her majority. Her brothers, impatient to go to America, come to say good-bye on visiting day and she escapes with them in a stolen car.

There is strong personal perception to Daniel Duval's direction as he lights the gloom of his drab tale with comic situations. Zoé Chauveau is the hapless girl and Albert Dray and Philippe Léotard are her brothers.

"The Bad News Bears," directed by Michael Ritchie (at the France-Elysées and the Quintette in English), may require French spectators to brush up on the rules of baseball, a game as mysterious to them as cricket is to the American. But here is a delightful, breezy comedy about some fearless tots and their formation of a team to challenge the country's most formidable batters and catchers. The script, by Bill Lancaster, son of the screen star, is honest and engaging in its simplicity. The youngsters are deserving of cheers for an amusing ensemble performance and there is an excellent and droll humorous characterization by Walter Matthau as the has-been of the diamond who acts as coach between drinks.

"Adoption" (at the Saint-André-des-Arts in Hungarian with French subtitles) portrays a woman on the threshold of middle age who is suddenly stricken with a desire for a child. Her lover rejects this possibility, but her thwarted maternal yearnings are satisfied when she adopts an orphan baby. The story—shot in black and white against the background of Budapest—concentrates on the haunting loneliness of the childless heroine, played with striking pathos by Kati Berki. Marta Meszaros, wife of the well-known director Miklos Jancso, has directed with a subtle sobriety and sympathetic sensitivity.

The 30th Cannes Film Festival will open on Friday to continue



Giancarlo Giannini in "Pasqualino."

through May 27. Roberto Rossellini has been appointed president of its jury and Dr. N'Soungou Agbimagnon, Jacques Demy, Carlos Fuentes, Benoit Groult, Pauline Kael (critic of the New Yorker), Marthe Keller and Youri Ozerov will be jurors.

Fourteen feature films will be shown in competition. The United States will be represented by Hal Ashby's "Bound for Glory," Michael Schultz's "Car Wash" and Robert Altman's "Three Women," while George Roy Hill's "Shogun" will be projected out of competition.

France has entered René Ferey's "La Communion Solennelle," Marguerite Duras's "Le Camion"

and Yves Boisset's "Le Taxi Maigre." Spain is sending Carlos Saura's "Elisa, Vida Mia"; Britain Ridley Scott's "The Duellists"; Hungary Istvan Szabo's "Budapest Messé"; Italy Ettore Saba's "Una Giornata Particolare"; Tavian's "Padre, Padrone" and Monicelli's "Bourgeois"; Sweden Jan Troell's "Bang!" and the Soviet Union Nicolai Gubenko's "Podraski."

Other sections of the program are the week of critics' selections (competitive); the Quinzaine des Réalisateurs; "Les Yeux Partis"; "L'Air du Temps"; and "Le Passé Composé." Besides these the film market will again be in operation.

Italy Gets Tough in Effort To Stop Exit of Art Abroad

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Italy is getting tough in an effort to keep its priceless art patrimony at home, signaling the end of easy and at times clandestine exit of paintings and other artistic treasures.

Florence authorities yesterday blocked a major auction of paintings, furniture and other art objects, claiming that the sale planned by Sotheby Parke Bernet threatened Italy's art patrimony. The international auction house had billed the sale its "most important" in the Renaissance city.

Acting on complaints from the city's Communist mayor, Giorgio Gabbugiani, and an array of art experts, the police declared the items on auction as an integral part of the national art domain and therefore prohibited from sale.

"They were trying to sell Italy," said Rodolfo Siviero, whose office is responsible for guarding the country's art patrimony. "It was a part of our history."

Mr. Siviero also said in an interview that the Florence crackdown meant the beginning of a strict policy on preventing the flight of art objects. "It must finish," he said referring to the ease with which noted Renaissance and other paintings often found their way to other lands, particularly to Switzerland, West Germany and Britain.

The auction house did not comment. Before the auction was blocked, it had said the sale could fetch as much as \$66 million lire (\$886,000). It had put a total of 1,000 items on sale from the 16th-century Serristori Palace on the banks of the Arno near Ponte Vecchio. Included was a 15th-century painting by Mariotto di Nardo, portraying the Virgin Mary and the Christ child.

The Serristori family was said to have put up the objects for sale because of heavy inheritance

taxes and the high cost of maintaining art works.

Experts say stolen art objects number about 6,000 a year. They estimate that over 50,000 art works have been stolen—but not all smuggled abroad—in the last 30 years, with their value put at over \$400 million.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Culture and Art said a special commission is completing work on a plan to equip museums, main churches and archaeological sites with electronic alarm systems. The government also is gradually increasing the number of guards at historic sites.

Rameses Mummy Returns to Cairo After Treatment

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters)—The mummy of Rameses II, the 3,250-year-old Egyptian pharaoh, was flown back to Egypt today after "medical" treatment here.

The mummy was brought to Paris in September for treatment by French Egyptologists to eliminate fungi, micro-organisms and modern insects that threatened to destroy it.

Experts said the treatment was carried out by radiation and only finished yesterday. The mummy was flown back to Cairo by a special French Air Force plane. A guard of honor lined the tarmac.

The decision to bring the mummy to Paris was made after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited Cairo in 1975.

It caused a row between French and U.S. Egyptologists. Dr. James Harris, of Michigan university, said there was nothing wrong with Rameses and accused the French experts of being "scientifically dishonest" to obtain the mummy for their own study.

London Museum in Mud of Thames

by Frank G. Dawson

LONDON (IHT)—The diverse pleasures for 2,000 years requested the Thames for e or business—Roman soldiers, knights, Victorian nts, princes and commonen had something in com. They lost valuables to the spring currents.

ans threw coins off the ; as offerings to the gods crossing the river. Saxons and their weapons fell in eddies during battles; s travelers and seamen d money, knives and s over the sides of boats, evelers threw bottles and is out of tavern windows e water.

e daily, the tide sweeps up er to scour the sides and, and then recedes to leave mnants of London's past upon the foreshore—a e for "mudlarkers."

hat the Thames mudlarker are a pair of rubber boots, ey, patience and a small digging fork. The t can be most rewarding. t coins are still found on outh bank near London, s well as money from all

he finds may be relatively prosaic. Within an hour roching downstream from bridge on the north bank s, the bowl of a 17th-century pipe, a Victorian brass and a rusted pearl-handen knife of indeterminate re found.

Museum Pieces ource, there is always the lity of discovering some-if major importance. The y opened Museum of Lon-London Wall contains im-e displays of Iron Age s and swords, pieces of r armor and Norman e blades and spearheads in the Thames.

e no official permission is d to explore the river a few suggestions may s more successful expedi-

thority (Tel: 476-6900) to determine when the tide will be full. The best time to begin exploring is when the tide starts to ebb, so that you can patrol the banks as the river recedes.

• The best locations are downstream from bridges. London, Vauxhall, Blackfriars and Kew Bridges are all good and there is easy access from the shore to the banks.

• If you collect old bottles, search carefully at spots down stream from pubs. Many of these taverns have been going for hundreds of years, during which customers hurled their empties into the stream. While younger members of the party scour the shores, grown-ups can enjoy a quiet pint at these riverside establishments. The Bull and the City Barge, a Strand-on-the-Green in Chiswick below Kew Bridge are worth a visit, as is The Doves at Hammersmith near the bridge of the same name.

• Pay attention to those portions of the river which curve inward. Here the currents are slower, so metal objects dredged up by the tide will tend to settle in these areas.

A variety of techniques can reveal "treasures" left behind by the tide. Some mudlarkers use sophisticated metal detectors, but this is not necessary. For trans-

atlantic visitors with limited time at their disposal, good eyesight and a willingness to get one's hands and clothes dirty are all that is really required.

Locate an area along the banks where the surface is strewn with nails and other odd bits of metal. Scratch a rough square on the ground about 50 by 50 feet. Examine the ground within this space carefully, keeping in mind that after long immersion in water, coins, brooches and other objects will be discolored to the same shades as pebbles, nails and other residue. Probe around with a trowel from a local shop, a table knife borrowed from the hotel or a scrap of driftwood. Within a surprisingly short time, a number of souvenirs from London's past will surface.

Travelers with more time can obtain a deeper appreciation of London's history by working with local archaeological societies on a voluntary basis. The City of London Archaeological Society and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society are active in uncovering and recording Roman and medieval riverside sites before they are forever buried under urban redevelopment projects. While racing against the contractors' bulldozers just downstream from The Mermaid Theatre, these groups rediscovered the foundations of Baynards Castle, built in the 11th century by the son of William the Conqueror, as well as remnants of Roman walls and the heavy timber pilings of a 15th-century dock.

Equally thrilling to amateurs was the recovery of medieval leather shoes and clothes along with hand-forged nails, glazed tiles, bottles and other reminders of daily life in early London.

The Thames is the most living of all London's museums because each day its exhibits are changed and renewed. Even casual visitors can derive much pleasure from mudlarking on this vast, open-air repository of London's past. There is no need to wait in line, admittance is free and, except on organized digs, it's a case of finders keepers.

Nautilus
PATEK PHILIPPE

ONE OF
THE WORLD'S
COSTLIEST WATCHES
IS MADE OF STEEL

Every detail of the self-winding Patek Philippe movement is hand-finished. Even the tiniest screw is individually polished. Nickel-chrome-molybdenum steel case is water-resistant to depth of 120 meters (395 feet).

The swinging mass which winds the watch while you wear it incorporates a piece of 21 kt. gold (added weight of the gold ensures optimum winding efficiency). Amazingly slim case with matching steel bracelet.

Catalogue and list of nearest jeweler from Dapt. H.F. Patek Philippe S.A.
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- 1977 -	Stocks and	Sis.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. Prev. High Low	- 1977 - Stocks and Div In \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close	- 1977 - Stocks and Div In \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. F High Low Quot. C
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Shareholders:

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MULTICON
A company of the Mulliplic Group

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Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Telephone: 221-93 32 Telex: MUSA BR 212 1823

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Profit

in Year

May 10 (AP-DJ).—

Unilever group

per cent decline in

first quarter of the

year reported to

investors.

The group's

total operating profit

rose 17.4 per cent

from 1976.

The group's

operating profit

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Steel—An Exception to Free Trade Concept

By Paul Lewis

LONDON, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The Downing Street summit has added a new qualification to the industrial world's commitment to free trade, which is that "structural changes in the world economy" must henceforth be taken into consideration when the big trading nations are negotiating cuts in commercial barriers.

It is no secret that these imprecise words, introduced by the French with varying degrees of support from other Europeans present, refer to the crisis in several of Europe's traditional industries, particularly to the sorry state of its steel producers and some of their biggest clients such as shipyards and auto manufacturers.

What this commitment to respect "structural changes" really means is that Europe is becoming engrossed in the difficult political task of rescuing its steel industry through a combination of tariffs, subsidies and market-sharing agreements—some of which leaves little room for freer trade in the traditional sense of the term.

"Free trade must be ordered trade, not laissez-faire," was how French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing put it at the summit talks here last weekend.

From the steel mills of Cardiff, through Lorraine to southern Belgium and into Luxembourg and the Ruhr, the blast furnaces of Europe are growing cold.

"The steel industry has entered the most severe depression in the memories of those now in the industry and we are still in it," said Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the government-owned British Steel Corporation, earlier this month.

The U.S. steel industry has had its setbacks, too, but it is hard for Americans to understand the deep emotions that the steel industry arouses in Europe, or the powerful political forces it can bring to play. The industry is simultaneously regarded as a war chest, a traditional source of export earnings and as an employer of last resort in otherwise deprived regions.

All these roles are now in jeopardy. Output in the nine Common Market countries slipped further during the first quarter of this year to 22.4 million tons against a 1974 first-quarter peak of 30.3 million tons. Over the last two years, deliveries have fallen between 14 and 22 per cent in all the producer countries.

Meanwhile, Europe's steelmakers have watched their traditional 70-per-cent slice of the Middle East, African and Asian market cut back to 30 per cent in 10 years by the new export industries in Japan, South Korea, Brazil and South Africa.

Over the last year, total employment has declined by 14,500 to 745,000. Now the Common Market Commission in Brussels has declared the industry in "manifest crisis" and warned that on present trends one job in every seven is in danger.

Just last month, for instance, the French steel firm Usinor provoked a national uproar by abruptly announcing the closure of its Thionville plant in Lorraine, with a loss of 3,000 jobs.

A deeply embarrassed government secured a postponement of the decision and hinted that it might encourage the car

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Stocks Gain Despite Fed Credit Move

Turnover Increases
As Profit-Taking Ends

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP-DJ).—

Prices were mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today despite some unfavorable economic developments.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.05 points to 938.14. It was up 4.07 at 3 p.m. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 850 to 580.

Volume totaled 21.05 million shares compared with 15.23 million yesterday.

The stock market resisted both an apparent new tightening of credit policy by the Federal Reserve and a slump in retail sales.

Money market specialists said that Federal Reserve money market action indicated that the Fed was raising its target on key federal funds rates and tightening credit policy—to at least 5 1/4 per cent and possibly to a range of 5 1/4 to 5 3/8 per cent.

The market also showed little reaction to the report that April retail sales showed a small decline after two months of increases exceeding 2 per cent.

Brokers said the market's small decline yesterday on the lowest volume since late November indicated to some investors that recent profit-taking had dried up and they began to come back into the market as buyers. However, analysts noted that the market was giving ground toward the close.

U.S. Wheat Crop
In Good Condition

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Reuters).—Winter wheat was in good condition throughout most of the major U.S. producing areas on May 1, the Agriculture Department said today.

The department, in its latest crop production survey, forecast winter wheat production of 1.48 billion bushels as of May 1. This is 6 per cent below last year's 1.57-billion-bushel crop, but is 3 per cent higher than the figure projected by the department on Dec. 1.

The report said this was a result of substantially improved moisture conditions, mainly during March and April.

Meanwhile, Iran is trying to squeeze more revenue from the consortium that now purchases the bulk of its oil—a 14-company group made up of companies such as British Petroleum, Exxon, Mobil, the Shell Group, Texaco and Gulf. The consortium provides technical services to Iran's oil industry and in return gets a 22-cent-a-barrel discount for oil purchased.

Iran's gas revenues last year totaled \$300 million and by 1980 are expected to rise to \$1.2 billion. But most of the gas will remain in the ground. NIOC is spending \$2.5 billion over the next five years to increase oil yields from declining wells through gas injection. The intention is to wait until the mid or late 1980s before exporting this gas, in the belief that prices then will be much higher than today.

Iran has proven gas reserves of 375 trillion cubic feet, second only to the Soviet Union. But recent offshore discoveries raise hopes that reserves eventually may rise to 600 trillion cubic feet, enough to challenge the Russians for world leadership.

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22 1/2	15 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
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1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10	10 1/2	2 1/2	14
1 1/2	1 1/2	SheepCh	58	8	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	14	10 1/2	2 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	Vaplex	72	8	3	10			

Currency Rates

FAST, FREQUENT, DAILY.

**NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO**

**SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK**



American Airlines

**This announcement appears
as a matter of record only.**

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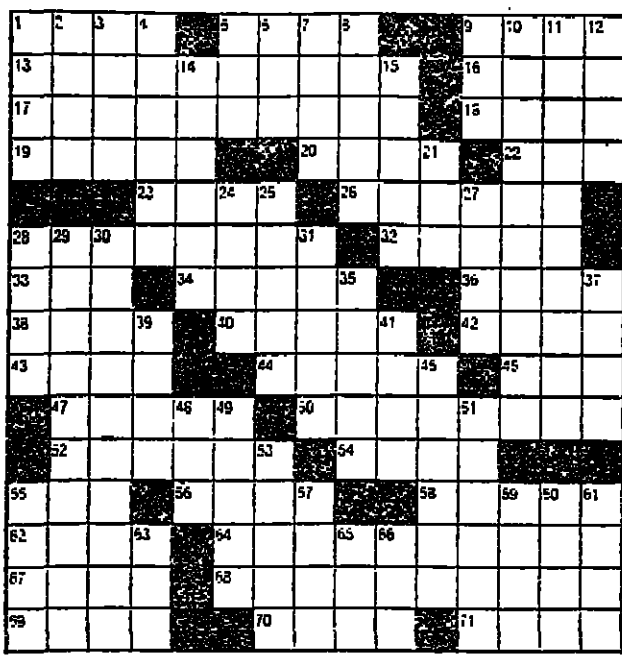
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein

Norddeutsche Landesbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Gliozentrale

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Nobelist Bellow
 - 2 Biblical book
 - 3 "Vaya Con"
 - 4 Self-interest
 - 5 Deadly sin
 - 6 Highway intersection
 - 7 Sheppard-Turnpin gun
 - 8 Belief
 - 9 out (excludes)
 - 10 Sooner than
 - 11 Word with show or map
 - 12 Dads, in Devonshire
 - 13 Expands by use
 - 14 Breakfast fare
 - 15 Former Federal agency
 - 16 Nonconformist
 - 17 Game animal
 - 18 Favored ones
 - 19 Kind of engagement
 - 20 European leader
 - 21 "Grill"
 - 22 Brother of Romulus
 - 23 Bee follower
 - 24 In the back
 - 25 Plants hated by hayfever sufferers
 - 26 over (discusses)
 - 27 Plea to Columbia's lion
 - 28 Callao coin
 - 29 City in Maine
 - 30 Secretary of Defense: 1969-72
 - 31 Hilo Hattie's specialty
 - 32 Impeller on a jet engine
 - 33 Straight arrow
 - 34 Practical judgment
 - 35 Alois
 - 36 Compassion
 - 37 Worry
 - 38 Denomination
 - 39 Spindle on a cart
 - 40 Second word of a fairy tale
 - 41 Crowbars
 - 42 5 melody
 - 43 Ferrer or Torne
 - 44 Unique thing
 - 45 Duck that dives
 - 46 Moines
 - 47 Chink
 - 48 Enlarged
 - 49 Word in a New Year's song
 - 50 Road sign we could do without
 - 51 Musical keynote
 - 52 D.D.E. post
 - 53 Preacher's sign-off
 - 54 Exclude
 - 55 "of Eden"
 - 56 Egyptian Christian
 - 57 La Scala is one
 - 58 Set of principles we must all live by
 - 59 Disjoin
 - 60 Truman's birthplace
 - 61 "Who—there?"
 - 62 Bishoprics
 - 63 City in NW Spain
 - 64 Kin of swamps
 - 65 Exclamations
 - 66 Command in a horse opera
 - 67 Wipes out
 - 68 Reporter's coup
 - 69 Hudson River fish
 - 70 Father of Ahab
 - 71 "Money—everything"
 - 72 Dorothy Perkins, e.g.
 - 73 Depicted
 - 74 "number can play"
 - 75 Sibilant signal
 - 76 Bandleader Alvino

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: IHT Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	4	2	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	51	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Clear
ATHENS	21	78	Clear
BEIJING	23	77	Clear
BELGRADE	12	34	Stormy
BERLIN	16	61	Overcast
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain
BUCHAREST	18	61	Showers
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	34	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	12	57	Clear
DUBLIN	13	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	57	Overcast
FLORENCE	11	58	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	53	Rain
GENEVA	12	54	Rain
HELSINKI	9	48	Overcast
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	78	Clear
LONDON	11	57	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	10	57	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 10, 1977

The act asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Other Funds	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.	
(1) Barbond	\$F39.55
(2) Combar	\$F2.22
(3) Grobar	\$F34.44
(4) Sicoar	\$F64.11
BASQUE VON ERNST & CIE.	
(1) Cap Fund	\$F24.10
(2) Cap Fund	\$F4.44
(3) Cap Fund	\$F1.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
(1) Capital Int'l	\$12.19
(2) Capital Int'l	\$12.19
CREDIT SUISSE	
(1) Actions Suisse	\$F38.55
(2) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(3) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(4) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(5) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(6) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(7) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(8) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(9) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
(10) C.S. Fund	\$F2.22
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(1) DIT Fund	\$12.19
(2) DIT Fund	\$12.19
FIDELITY (BERNARD)	
(1) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$12.19
(2) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(3) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(4) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(5) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(6) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(7) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(8) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(9) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
(10) Fidelity Div. S. & F.	\$12.19
G.T. (BERNARD)	
(1) G.T. Fund	\$74.11
(2) G.T. Fund	\$6.14
JARDINE FLEMING	
(1) Jardine Japan Fund	\$56.44
(2) Jardine East Asia	\$12.19
LLOYDS INT. MGT. LTD. GENEVA	
(1) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F11.11
(2) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F11.11
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.	
(1) P.G. Fund	\$21.22
(2) P.G. Fund	\$119.13
SEPRO	
(1) Sepra (N.A.V.)	\$12.19
SOFIT GROUPE GENEVA	
(1) Sofit Gro. F. & E.	\$F1.00
(2) Sofit Gro. F. & E.	\$F2.22
SWISS BANK CORP.	
(1) America Value	\$F44.44
(2) America Value	\$F44.44
(3) America Value	\$F44.44
(4) America Value	\$F44.44
(5) America Value	\$F44.44
(6) America Value	\$F44.44
(7) America Value	\$F44.44
(8) America Value	\$F44.44
(9) America Value	\$F44.44
(10) America Value	\$F44.44
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(1) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(2) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(3) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(4) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(5) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(6) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(7) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(8) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(9) Union Bank	\$F1.00
(10) Union Bank	\$F1.00
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(1) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(2) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(3) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(4) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(5) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(6) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(7) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(8) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(9) Union Invest	\$F1.00
(10) Union Invest	\$F1.00

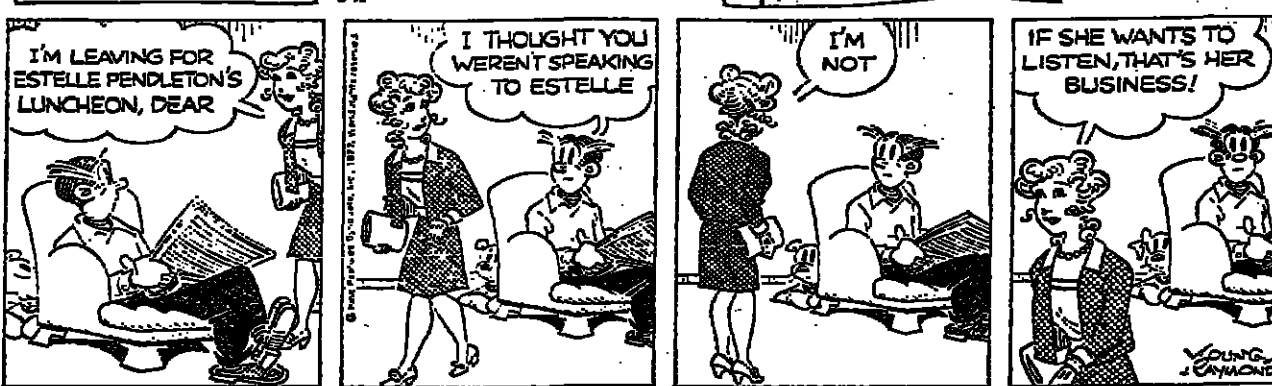
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



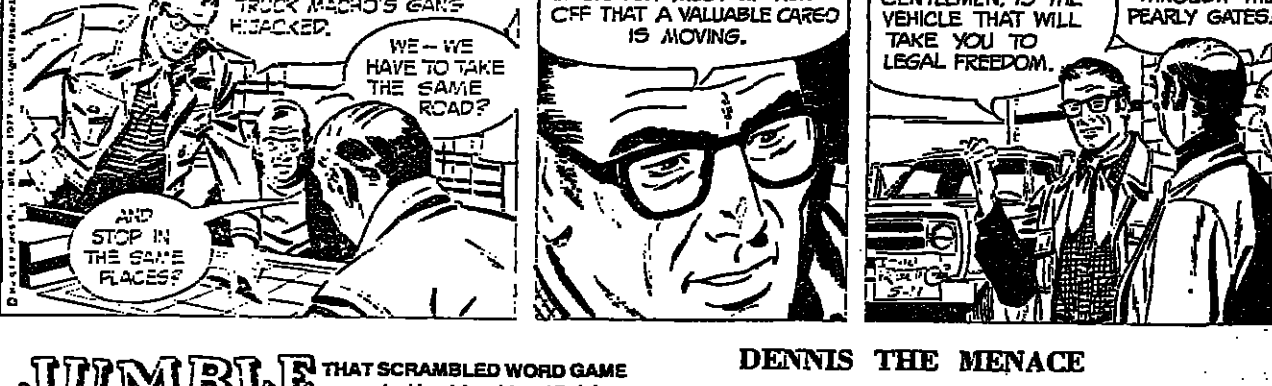
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

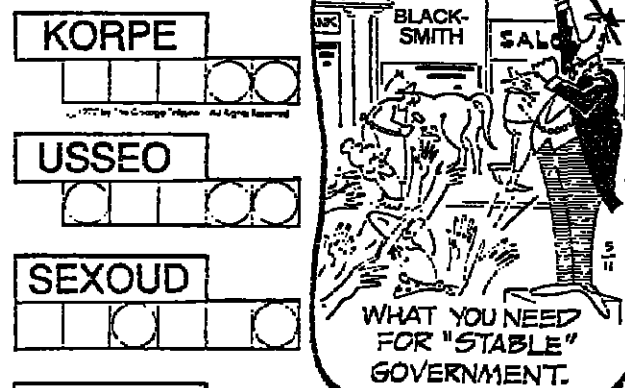


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: PEONY AGING JUMPER FELLOW

Yesterday's Jumbles: PEONY AGING JUMPER FELLOW

Answer: What the carpenter turned minister was—A "JOINER"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

PLAYING FOR KEEPS IN WASH.

By Laurence Leamer. Photographs by Lynne F.

417 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

At the end of this book, Laurence Leamer tells us: "For a long time I had wanted to write a book about political Washington, how it works, about power and the people who wield that power. I kept coming up with these grandiose schemes that died of their own pretensions. Finally, I decided to focus on a group of the most powerful individuals in Washington, watch over them a long period of time, read everything I could about them. I would get as close to them as I could. I would see what happened to them and to their careers. If it worked right, they would interest, creating a full portrait of political Washington."

Pretty much, it works right. Leamer, whose articles have appeared variously in Harper's, Playboy, The New York Times magazine and the Washingtonian, gets as close as he can to Edward Kennedy and Robert Byrd of the Senate; Philip Burton of the House; Donald Rumsfeld of the Nixon and Ford administrations; Nancy Hanks and Michael Straight of the National Endowment for the Arts; Katherine Graham, Benjamin Bradlee and Philip Geyelin of The Washington Post; Edward Bennett Williams of the law and the Redskins; Ralph Nader of everywhere and anything; and Henry Kissinger of Mt. Olympus.

Are any of these people happy? Happiness seems not to be one of their categories. We're told that Edward Bennett Williams has left the Catholic Church and politics. Henry Kissinger feels that the inconvenience of Watergate cost him South Vietnam. Phil Burton—"to know Burton was not to love Burton"—lost the post of majority leader by a single vote. Ralph Nader refuses to reveal what he does with all his money. Kennedy is no longer permitted to be happy, and Byrd would not know how. The National Endowment for the Arts isn't having any fun anymore, and The Washington Post would appear to have something of a hangover after its binge of public service and self-congratulation.

At least Donald Rumsfeld made Nelson Rockefeller unhappy, which doubtless adds to the happiness of much of the world.

If all these people got together and agreed to sign on behalf of, say, President Carter's energy program, would that program then become a shoo-in? Probably not without the help of network television, which Leamer ignores, and another national crisis, which is inevitable. But they could make it close; their clout is a good excuse for our paranoia.

It is also a good excuse for this

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SALES	GLADIS	CARL	JOHN
IGOT	RELIEF	ONIA	JOHN
SECURITY	BLANKET	JOHN	JOHN
IDENTITY	RESCUE	JOHN	JOHN
PILOTS	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
ABOARD	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
UNIQUE	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
ACCORD	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
SOON	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
APPEAL	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
JOINTLY	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
UNION	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
ITION	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
EWART	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN
DELA	JOHN	JOHN	JOHN

BRIDGE

By Al

On the diagramed deal, South took full advantage of a defensive slip and brought home an "impossible" game contract. When the opening bid of one spade was passed around to him, he jumped to three no-trump.

He could count eight tricks and hoped that his partner would provide a ninth. The danger that the defense would run five quick heart tricks did not seem great, although this would have happened at double-dummy.

West led the spade king, and the declarer inspected dummy without finding any real hope of a ninth trick. He ducked the first trick, hoping for a spade continuation, but West avoided that trap.

A shift to a heart honor would have given the defense five more tricks, but West could not see through the back of the cards and shifted to the club king. This position:

WEST (D)
♠ KQ109
♥ 764
♦ KJ3
♣ KQ4

EAST
♠ 5
♥ A8865
♦ 10982
♣ J109

SOUTH
♠ A13
♥ 10
♦ AKQJ54
♣ A73

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 3NT
West led the spade king.

When the last card was played, he was helped the danger too late. heart king, but so heart ten and play dummy. East had to check allowing his partner played or allowing score the ninth in heart queen. In this contract was home.

